

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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REPORT

Miscellaneous Information on the City of Braila (including low morale + unrest, oppression, wages, collective farm, power, water, + food supply.

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27 June 1960

9

REFERENCES

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**PLACE &
DATE ACQ.**

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

Administrative

1. Braila has grown from 60,000 to 65,000 inhabitants in 1938 to about 100,000 in 1959. Administratively, Braila is subordinate to Galati. The Braila area is approximately 4.5 kilometers from north to south by two kilometers from east to west. This area is divided into two distinct zones:
 - a. The low zone is a long stretch on the left bank of the Danube River on which lies the port with its equipment and storage facilities as well as the shipyards and other small factories. The width of this zone varies from about 60 meters at the cement factory to 600 meters at the Canadian poplar forest. It is seven meters above the average level of the Danube and 13 meters lower than the plateau on which the city is built. This stretch of the area is protected by works which Italian engineers planned and directed in 1897-1900. Until that time, the Danube frequently left its bed and flooded the area up to the escarpment on which the city is built.
 - b. The high zone is a plateau with an overhanging bluff facing the Danube.
2. Braila is divided into two areas: the "old city" and the new section. The former is that part of Braila which was destroyed by the Turks in 1877. The new section, or Mehallah zone, consists of a series of semi-circular streets. These streets are quite long, Bulevardul Karl Marx being two kilometers. Strada Rahova has 620 separate addresses and Strada Stefan Cel Mare has 680. All streets from Bulevardul Karl Marx to Strada Dorobanti, the outermost, are 14 meters wide (two-meter sidewalks and a 10-meter street) and are 80 meters apart. These 80-meter areas between the streets are divided into lots measuring 40 by 10 meters. Each lot has a very small one-story house, a shed, a yard, and a garden and is enclosed

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- 2 -

by a fence. Boulevardul Karl Marx differs from the other semi-circular streets; it is 70 meters wide including the road, sidewalks and traffic island. It was completed in October-November 1959 and all work was done under the label of "voluntary labor."

3. The Nedelcu Chercea Quarter, inhabited by about 10,000 people, lies to the west, beyond the railroad line. It has its own town hall, schools and church, but it is a section of Braila for administrative purposes.
4. The Baligosi District is inhabited by Lipoveni Gypsies living in miserable hovels. Originally Russians, the Germans deported them to Transnistria. They were expelled by the Soviets in 1944. They make their living as itinerant tinsmiths, umbrella repairmen and knife grinders.

Political Situation and People's Morale

5. The ruling regime continues to be a rigid and intransigent Stalinist dictatorship. There is no sign of any future alleviation of the prevailing state of oppression. Even the most superficial criticism or difference of opinion is blown up into charges of sabotage, rebellion and treason against the State and the people. Every infraction of ideological and political discipline gives rise to charges of "inimical attitude" or "enemy of the people" accompanied by automatic loss of one's job and sentencing to forced labor. To tell the truth is to commit a serious offense; for example, one who says that he stands in line at a store instead of referring to it as the "people's line" is accused of having an "inimical attitude". Similarly, anyone who asserts that there is unemployment is accused of being an "agitator."
6. The regime is based on the support of between 20 and 25 percent of the people, and even a large portion of these support the regime not because of ideological conviction, but rather by reason of sheer opportunism and personal interest. Local Party secretaries and despots in the true sense of the word. The First Secretary of the Braila City Party Committee is Istrate Cambur. He is in complete charge and has done and continues to do much harm. He issues orders to factories and schools, organizes voluntary work, decides on price and wage increases, on the withdrawal of pensions, on sending people to forced labor camps, etc. Under the circumstances, 80 percent of the people are discontent and opposed to the regime. Even some of those of the ruling class are disenchanted with and demoralized by the strict discipline to which they must submit.
7. Workers of all grades and categories are still required to make sacrifices and undergo privations for the sake of accelerated progress. They find this reason useless and offensive, for no one knows what is meant by acceleration of progress in Rumania. Such cliches as "Whosoever does not cooperate and does not make sacrifices is against the people and therefore against himself" no longer have the capacity to infuse enthusiasm in the masses for whom reality is very hard: bare subsistence-level wages, high prices, massive controls and political terror. The masses are not confident about the possibility of political and economic improvements, nor do they entertain any hope that the situation can be changed through a rebellion, for it is impossible to organize one because the USSR is poised threateningly on the border.

Industrial Workers

8. The worker is subjected to a maximum of physical exploitation; work norms are increased as soon as the workers overfill them in an attempt to earn more and "demonstrator" workers are trained to do a given amount of work within a specified period of time. He is in a continuous fight against

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 3 -

time and is under the constant surveillance of an "urmaritor" (floor-walker, shadow), of whom there is one in each department. The laborer is forced to work "voluntary" overtime without compensation, otherwise he would lose his job and classification, and find himself compelled to work on a collective farm. Nor can he resign his job, for then he would not be given employment elsewhere.

9. An additional worker's complaint is the fact that he is kept under political surveillance by fellow workers who are members of the Party and also by agents in disguise. The atmosphere among the workers at Progresul metallurgical plant in Braila is the same as at a forced labor institution. Mutual distrust rules out camaraderie and consequently, the feeling of trust and confidence needed for staging a strike or an uprising. No one talks, no one protests, no one confides in others; they only hope that somehow "the storm will pass" as soon as possible.
10. In relatively large factories, such as Progresul, meetings play a very important role from both a political and an economic standpoint. Meetings are held to keep a check on the rate of production, to discuss improvements in working procedures, and to discuss matters of political and ideological discipline. Plenary meetings are held in connection with political and national holidays such as 7 November and 1 May, or in connection with such events as the Sputnik launching and the resolutions approved by the Congress of the Rumanian Worker's Party (RWP). All personnel are required to attend such meetings. Party meetings are held very frequently at night after regular working hours and are attended by Party members only. The number of these meetings has increased since Spring 1959, because now they deal as well with questions relating to the Workers' Guard which by right all Party members belong. It can be said that the Party members do not have a single free night.
11. Production meetings are held by the factory's production department only. Attendance by all personnel of the department is compulsory. Such meetings are held at least once a week and deal with all questions relating to the department's production. Since there is always a deficiency in production, these meetings often resemble court trial investigations.
12. The factory Party secretary is the terror of its managers, technicians and workers. His task is to keep a check on the political and personal behavior of all personnel, both at the factory and in private life, especially in the case of management and technical personnel, and to keep check on the rate of production in relation to the factory's production plan. Ordinarily, the Party secretary has his office above the gate-keeper's post where he and trusted assistants watch all movements at the factory's entrance. He is in direct contact with the local Securitate office. When production lags behind the secretary already knows who is responsible. He calls the managers into secret meetings only for political reasons or because of production lags, never to praise or encourage them. It is commonly said that managers called in by the Party secretary leave his office "either with the Militiamen behind or with the priest in front."
13. The factory trade union, in which membership is mandatory, never defends the workers nor pleads their case with regard to economic and disciplinary difficulties. When a decision is made against a worker at a meeting, the union is the first to express approval. The functions of the union are as follows:
 - a. To attend production meetings.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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- 4 -

- b. To publicize work safety and the prevention of accidents.
- c. To organize the workers for public political activities and to prepare the necessary decorations, placards, etc.
- d. To organize personal vacations for the workers and to schedule their turn at beach and mountain resorts at which a worker pays a daily charge of 25 percent of his salary.
- e. In particular, to make sure that each worker pays his membership dues which amount to one percent of his wages.

Economic Information

14. Agriculture: This facet of the economy of Braila is still important despite the large industrial development in the area. In the past, cereals were the main crop of the region and the port handled large quantities for export. The agriculture in the region has become diversified with the growing of vegetables and fruits and the raising of hogs by special farms and cooperative farms. The agricultural activity is directed and coordinated by a group with headquarters in the Casa Agriculturei. The following are the more important agricultural enterprises known to informant:
 - a. Government farm at Vadeni: In 1944-1946, the area between Braila on the south and the Siret River on the north, and between the Danube River on the east and the Braila-Galati railroad line on the west, was diked and drained. The earthen dike is 30 meters wide at the base and 18 meters wide at the top and 6 meters high. The dike runs from Braila to the Siret, parallel to and about 300 meters from the left bank of the Danube. This area produces select fruits and vegetables which are canned or preserved in the canning plant on the farm.
 - b. A special farm under communal control which grows vegetables and raises cattle is located on Braila Island. The activity of this farm is limited to the April-October period due to winter flooding of the island.
 - c. Hog farms are located on the northern outskirts of Braila. This area has fences, feed pens and other buildings and handles 40,000 hogs.
 - d. Increasingly important, is the rice-growing on the paddies in the surrounding marshy land. The rice is polished at the rice mill in Braila.
 - e. An unidentified special farm has its headquarters in the former Soviet Military Court.
15. Finance: Each region has a fixed rotating fund which is handled by the regional Party secretary. This fund is used for local expenditures consisting normally of money for wages, salaries and pensions. These expenditures are usually balanced by the returns from food stores and other government shops. If expenditures are greater than the receipts, the bank of the region can apply to the central bank in Bucharest for additional funds, but these will be a loan and interest must be paid on it. Taxes are paid to the central bank in Bucharest, and the region does not receive any portion thereof.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 5 -

16. The administrator of the revolving fund has to juggle the finances and at the same time abide by the political and economic requirements decreed by Bucharest. For example: In September 1959, the decision was passed down from Bucharest to increase wages by 5 to 15 percent, depending upon the wage category, and to increase pensions by 30 to 40 percent. The wage increases were balanced by increasing the price of food, the only commodity category not already too high, and the pension increases were covered by declaring 4,000 of the 14,000 pensioners ineligible because they were "enemies of the people" or had inimical attitudes." The pensions of these 4,000 were then used to cover the pension increases of the remaining pensioners. When it is necessary to give a "13th month" bonus to the employees of a special plant or to finance some demonstration, food prices are increased for a 2-week period.

17. Transportation:

- a. Railroads: Braila has a standard-gauge, double-track, non-electrified rail connection with the Faurei-Galati railroad line. There are two railroad stations: the port station and the Braila station; the former is used only for freight traffic to and from the port. The Braila station, which handles passengers and freight, is comprised of the following installations: equipment depot; locomotive roundhouse with turntable; three buildings for various railroad shops; the station itself, with one through track and seven sidings and switching tracks, about 600 meters long; freight warehouse and platform, and a switching tower. The switches are old and manually operated. There is no shop in Braila equipped for railroad repairs.
- b. Railroad classification yard: The yards are located adjacent to the west side of Progresul metallurgical plant. It has 10 to 12 tracks about 800 meters long. The yard is not large enough for the existing rail traffic. It is planned to build the new classification yard near the station in 1960.
- c. Highway transportation: Braila is on the Galati-Braila-Faurei-Bacau highway which connects with the Buzau-Ploesti-Bucharest highway. The latter road was asphalted in 1938 and the Buzau-Galati section was cold-asphalted in 1947. The asphalt roadway is about 8 meters wide and there are two lateral, narrow earth strips not usable by trucks. Highway freight traffic has increased so much recently that it now exceeds rail freight traffic. All large factories in Braila do, however, have rail connections. Due to the absence of by-passes, all vehicular traffic traveling the Buzau-Galati route must pass through Braila. The route used for this pass-through is Strada Calarasi-Bulevardul Karl Marx-Strada Tolbukin (formerly Strada Galati)-Strada Noua. The last-mentioned street eventually becomes the national highway to Galati. There is a plan to asphalt Strada Dorobanti soon. This street will then replace the Bulevardul Karl Marx segment of the foregoing route.
- d. Urban transport: The transport media are predominantly streetcars on a limited network and a few buses. The streetcar line on Bulevardul Karl Marx is to be replaced by trolley buses in 1960. The streetcar company has a single car barn, repair and maintenance shop, and a city bus garage.
- e. Transportation outside Braila - This service is handled by scheduled bus lines. The bus station is located on Bulevardul Karl Marx.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 6 -

- f. Privately-owned vehicles: Privately-owned vehicles in Braila consist of: no automobiles, about 50 motorcycles, and 300 to 400 bicycles. The owners of the few motorcycles were able, in the past, to acquire them by selling a small house or apartment.
- g. Water transportation: Most of the local port traffic consists of wood for fuel and for lumber; sand, gravel and stone; and of machinery for the local factories. This traffic is handled by river tugs and barges. There is little traffic through the port of freight to and from the interior. Although maritime vessels come to Braila, passenger traffic is limited to the interior Danube River lines from Moldova Noua to Sulina.
- h. Danube River ferries: There are two ferries running from Braila to Dobruja and back for vehicles and passengers:
- 1) Braila-Smirdanu Nou (formerly Ghecet) ferry. This line is used for vehicles, animals, and passengers. It has its own pier at Braila and the barge in use is about 25 by 12 meters in size. The schedule is: 15 minutes for crossing the river; 40 minutes stopover in Smirdanu Nou and 15 minutes back to Braila. The trip is run every 80 to 90 minutes.
 - 2) Braila-Macin ferry: This line handles only passengers. The ferryboat is a paddlewheel steamer. The trip takes one hour each way. Service is suspended by both lines from 5 December to 15 March.

Power and Water Supply in Braila

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18. The thermoelectric power plant is located adjacent to the municipal waterworks. The generating equipment consists of three oil-fired boilers which were installed in 1930, each of which operates two 3,000 kw/h turbo-generators. Two additional boilers of the same type but larger, were installed in 1950-1951, and 8 diesel engines of 800 h.p. each. The power plant has one chimney, about 30 meters high, which is not operative. A single-smokestack for each boiler rises about 8 meters above the roof which is made of metal plate.
19. The water supply for the power plant is obtained from the municipal waterworks. The fuel oil supply is transported in tank trucks. About 10,000 kw/h current is sent to the city network for lighting and for use in the factories. However, this supply does not cover the needs. For example, Progresul metallurgical plant has its own plant and also receives electricity directly from the Galati power plant. The houses in some areas of Braila, such as the S. Trinita Quarter, do not have electric lights because the output of electricity is insufficient. It will be necessary to wait until the Bicaz hydroelectric power plant is in operation before sufficient current is obtained.
20. The water for the water mains is taken from the Danube River. The waterworks are adjacent to the Viitorul Shipyard. At the waterworks are large basins, the filter plant and a pumping station. The water is pumped to main water tower located in the public gardens in the center of the city. The tank is cylindrical, 10 meters in diameter and 12 meters high, set on a base which is 25 meters high.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 7 -

Food Supply and Storage Facilities

21. There is no lack of food in Braila and farm products may be brought directly from the growers. In addition to the state stores, there is also a market where the members of the cooperative farms may sell their goods. This market is located in the Obor section and specializes in barnyard products such as pork, chicken, and geese, also eggs, fruit, vegetables, beef and mutton.
22. The market on Strada Republicii is also open every day and specializes in fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meats and fish. This market also has cold storage facilities. Bread is baked only at the one large bakery under municipal management near the main market. Fish is rarely seen on the market despite the abundance of fish in the Danube. There is a fishing cooperative with its own processing plant, complete with cold storage, in the port. Almost all fish is sent by train to other parts of Rumania.
23. Twenty former cereal warehouses, located in the port, are used for food storage. They are masonry structures, 60 by 12 meters in size and were built in 1950. They are administered by the local cooperative. While the Soviets were in the city, they had the use of half of them.
24. The slaughterhouse, enlarged following World War II, is located in the eastern section of Braila. It has cold storage for meat and other perishable products.
25. The grain mill in a building eight or nine stories high located at the beginning of Strada Garantina, opposite the jail, is the largest in the city. The mill dates from pre-war days. The former Violatus mill, located in the center of Braila, is well equipped but does not have the capacity of the afore-mentioned mill.

Public Construction

26. Almost no public construction has been initiated in Braila since World War II. Only since 1957 has any building been carried on and this consisted of housing projects constructed by the Pressed Wood Board and Progresul factories for their own workers. The houses are old and falling apart. Most are privately owned, but no owner is making any necessary repairs or maintenance because it is expected that in 1960 Braila will have the "honor" of being named a socialist city along with Bucharest, Orasul Stalin, Galati, Birlad and others.
27. In Braila, 70 to 70 percent of the population live with other families. The undeniable need for housing was emphasized by Gheorghiu-Dej when he came to Braila in August-September 1959 to open the staircase from Bulevardul Karl Marx down toward the Danube. He said, "Braila now has enough staircases and other monumental works; it is time to start building dwellings."

Professional Associations

28. Scientific Association of Engineers and Technicians (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor - ASIT). The headquarters of this organization are located in Lenin Square. Membership in ASIT is mandatory for all local engineers and technicians. Their membership

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 8 -

dues amount to two to three lei monthly. ASIT holds weekly meetings at which one of the members discusses new inventions, research activities, experiments and new work procedures. The Association has no funds or scientific competence for research. Such presentations have no practical results and very few members have any interest in doing this except for personal reasons. The meetings are poorly attended.

29. Artisan and Professional Associations. In the summer of 1959, the authorities revoked the operating licenses of the few artisans still in business for themselves and grouped them in cooperatives according to their respective occupations. In the interests of economy, many of these cooperatives have been reorganized into enterprises under direct government control. For some time now, professional people have also been organized into cooperatives. The last persons so affected were those in the medical profession, their private practice licenses having been revoked in 1958.

Medical Facilities and Medical Care

30. Medical Facilities in Braila:

- a. Central Hospital is located between Strada Mihai Bravu and Strada Grivita. It has approximately 500 beds.
- b. Pediatric Polyclinic is located at the corner of Strada Calarasi and Strada Scoalei Publicii. It is a square, five-story building, about 40 by 40 meters in size and about 15 meters high.
- c. There are also polyclinics in the city raions and clinics and infirmaries in the factories, such as Progresul, which employ many people. The stay in these infirmaries is limited to three days.

31. Medical Care:

- a. Since 1958, doctors have not been allowed to work in their own private offices. They have been formed into a cooperative and assigned to hospitals; to factories; to health insurance and raion clinics, as well as to the clinics of the cooperative itself. Theoretically, a worker may choose his doctor for consultation and for operations in hospitals, with the consultations and the stay in hospitals being free. However, a worker must resort to subterfuges and must spend a great deal of money if he wishes to protect his health. If he becomes ill, he has to go to the plant infirmary for a medical examination. The examination is very hasty and superficial. The sick man is almost always told to go to one of the clinics of the doctors' cooperative for a more thorough examination (at a cost of 35 lei, payable in advance). In this case, the doctor may be selected and he receives 20 percent of the fee. This shuffling of sick people is very common and is done by the doctors in their own interests. The factory is supposed to supply medicines free, but the infirmary never has any medicines. Therefore, the employee must go directly to the infirmary of the doctors' cooperative in order to obtain the medicines due him; for these he pays the full price.
- b. Hospital operations also entail much trouble. The worker has the right to free operations and hospital stay. However, should a worker go to a hospital for an operation and does not want to pay for it, he simply does not receive his turn for examination and operation. The surgeons use the excuse that they are overloaded with work. The family of the patient then has to go to the surgeon's house and leave

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

- 9 -

a sum of money equal to the fee for the operation. Only in this way will the patient undergo the operation.

32. Religion

- a. Orthodox Church - Over 85 percent of the people in Braila are Orthodox. Worship is not officially hindered, but church attendance is viewed by the regime as being politically reprehensible. Consequently, the churches are frequented only by old women. Despite undercover actions to the contrary, the regime, during the past two years, has made a propaganda impression that it supports the Orthodox Church. In 1957, the regime resumed construction - begun in 1938 - of the new Orthodox Church of Saint Paraschiva. The church has since been completed. Meanwhile, the regime has repaired the domes of the other Orthodox churches, but has not made any interior repairs.
 - b. Catholic Church - The Catholics in Braila constitute a negligible minority. Restrictions on their worship are the same as for the Orthodox Church.
33. Postal censorship - Censorship of both domestic and foreign mail is being practiced in Braila, but it affect only specific persons. The Braila post office maintains a list of persons whose mail has to be put aside for censorship.
34. [redacted] map of Braila with legend, showing the location of industrial enterprises and municipal facilities, and the installations in the port area.

50X1-HUM

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

BRAILA: CITY PLAN

Legend

- 1 Canadian poplar forest; wood used by the match factory in
FILARET and to be used by the match department which will soon
be installed by PAL of BRAILA
- 1a Earth dike from BRAILA to the bridge over the SIRET River; built
1944-1946
- 2 ↘ Hog-raising enterprise
- 3 Brick kiln
- 4 Municipal sewer; oval pipes 1.5 meters wide and 2.5 meters high;
the final stretch is uncovered
- 5 Pier of the BRAILA-SMIRDANU NOU ferry
- 6 ↘ Municipal slaughterhouse
- 7 Section of the BALIGOSI District inhabited by the LIPOVENI Gypsies
- 8 Former CONCORDIA fuel depot; supplies ships
- 8a Whirlpool in the middle of the DANUBE River; 30 meters deep;
dangerous to navigation
- 8b Lighthouse
- 9 DOCKS Basin
- 10 ↘ Large grain elevators
- 11 DOCKS general cargo warehouse
- 12 Small thermoelectric power plant for the DOCKS granes
- 13 Harbor police and customs barracks
- 14 Mooring for the harbor police motorboats

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50X1-HUM

- 15 DOCKS administration
- 16 DOCKS warehouse, formerly FRASSINE
- 17 DOCKS warehouse, formerly LLOYD TRIESTINO
- 18 ↘ Fish processing plant
- 19 Entrance to the DOCKS
- 20 Wire fence enclosing the DOCKS area
- 21 Barracks of the former 8th CALARASI Regiment; now empty
- 22 Municipal prison
- 23 Port police "guard house"
- 24 ↘ Grain mill
- 25 Headquarters of the People's Militia and civil court; formerly
Navy barracks
- 26 Public gardens
- 27 ↘ About 20 former grain warehouses; now municipal warehouses
administered by Local Management (GOSPODARIA LOCALA)
- 28 Port railroad station; only freight
- 29 ↘ Bakery (cookies)
- 30 Quarantine station
- 31 Port quay; 600 meters long
- 31a Moorings for ships awaiting berthage at the quay
- 31b Island of BRAILA; vegetable growing and cattle raising; inundated
in winter
- 31c Summer bathing beach

- 2 -

50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

- 32 BRAILA-MACIN passenger ferry pier
- 33 Passenger pier of the DANUBE River boat lines
- 34 NAV-ROM Navigation Company
- 35 NAV-ROM warehouse
- 36 Sailors' monument; stone; unveiled in 1959
- 37 Harbormasters Office
- 38 Hotel FRANES; formerly used by the Soviets; now a museum of natural history
- 38a Headquarters of ASIT (Scientific Association of Engineers and Technicians)
- 39 Cinema 11 June; formerly PASSALACQUA
- 40 ~~Normal school~~; formerly Italy House
- 41 Catholic church
- 42 Monument to Emperor Trajan
- 43 Church of the Holy Archangel; Orthodox
- 44 Monumental clock in the center of the city
- 45 State Theater; formerly Communal Theater
- 46 Party House; headquarters of the BRAILA section of the Communist Party
- 47 State bank
- 48 Coeducational lyceum
- 48a Atomic shelter; built by the Soviets in 1953
- 49 Pediatric polyclinic

- 3 -

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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

- 50 Main post office
- 51 Telephone exchange
- 52 BRAILA radio station
- 53 Normal school; formerly Greek
- 54 People's Council of the City of BRAILA - City Hall; formerly
the Court House
- 55 ✓ Grain mill; formerly VIOLATUS
- 56 Moorings for ocean vessels
- 57 ✓ SDGP; small shop for repair of Soviet ships and only Soviet ships
- 58 Transformer substation of the municipal power plant
- 59 Transformer station
- 60 Underground, high tension cable to supply electricity to the city
- 61 Girls lyceum
- 62 Headquarters of the naval border guards
- 63 Moorings for vessels of the naval border guards
- 64 Maritime cooperative for ship repairs
- 65 Municipal firewood storage
- 66 Central civilian hospital
- 67 Depot of NAV-ROM lifesaving equipment
- 68 Depot for miscellaneous municipal equipment
- 69 Gravel, sand, and stone storage
- 70 VIITORUL (formerly DANUBIUL) shipyard
- 71 Municipal waterworks
- 72 Installation for taking water from the DANUBE River for the
municipal water system

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50X1-HUM

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50X1-HUM

- 72a Main water tank of the municipal water system; the stand is
25 meters high
- 73 Municipal thermalelect~~ric~~ power plant
- 74 Motor vehicle repair shop; the only one in the city; run by
the municipality
- 75 Car barn
- 76 Streetcar repair shop
- 77 Rice mill (ROMANA)
- 78 PAL factory
- 79 STANCA (formerly CANTACUZINO) cement factory
- 80 Rock and clay storage for the cement factory
- 81 Cement factory pier
- 82 1 MAY (formerly STEFANESCU) shipyard and shipyard of the Rumanian
Navy
- 83 Barracks formerly occupied by the bridge engineers; now empty
- 84 PLACE DE STUF (Reed Board) factory
- 85 SARMEI (Iron Wire) Industry
- 86 Barracks formerly occupied by the 38th Infantry Regiment; now
empty
- 87 Barracks built during the war; now empty
- 88 Military fuel dump used by the Germans and the Soviets; now
being dismantled
- 89 Dormitory and quarters for the normal school
- 90 Orphanage

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

- 91 New 3-story houses for PAL blue- and white-collar workers
92 Forestry inspectorate
93 Unidentified school
94 People's Militia station for the CLONY quarter
95 PAL workers' quarters; old houses
96 Tobacco shop
97 St. Paraskevi Church; new, Orthodox
98 St. Paraskevi Church; old
99 Lutheran church
100 St. Spyridon Church; Orthodox
101 Agricultural House, large 5-story building; former headquarters
of the commander of the Soviet garrison of BRAIIA
102 ANCORA ^{Clothing} linen factory
103 Old oxygen factory; being dismantled
104 Municipal bus garage
105 Public baths; formerly Jewish baths
106 Bus station for out of town lines
107 House, and now museum, where the Bulgarian writer Khristo BOTEV lived
108 Bronze bust of Khristo BOTEV in Khristo BOTEV Square
109 Municipal bread bakery; the only one in the city
110 Tannery for the hides supplied by the municipal slaughterhouse
111 MARKET; general market for meat, poultry, eggs, milk, vegetables,
fruits, etc. sold directly by farmers of the cooperatives

- 6 -

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- 112 LIRA Theater; formerly used by the Soviet Armed Forces; reopened
in 1959
 - 113 Securitatea headquarters; formerly DANIEL House
 - 114 Military District Headquarters
 - 115 Synagogue
 - 116 Synagogue
 - 117 Offices of a farm cooperative; formerly the Soviet Military Court
 - 118 NICOLAI BALCESCU Lyceum; the oldest in BRAILA
 - 119 Brewery; formerly MEHLER
 - 120 Main market; fruits, vegetables, cheeses, meats, fish, etc;
it has cold storage
 - 121 Day nursery of the IMD plant
 - 122 IMD plant
 - 123 Oil mill; formerly SEZANOF
 - 124 City hall of the NEDELICU CHERCEA quarter
 - 125 Normal school of the NEDELICU CHERCEA quarter
 - 126 Orthodox church of the NEDELICU CHERCEA quarter
 - 127 Railroad equipment warehouse of the railroad station
 - 128 Locomotive roundhouse and turntable
 - 129 Station shops
 - 130 Pedestrian overpass to the NEDELICU CHERCEA quarter
 - 131 BRAILA railroad station; passengers and freight; 8 tracks
 - 132 Freight warehouse and platform
 - 133 Various station services and quarters for the personnel

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- 134 Switch tower; manual switches
- 135 Civilian fuel dump
- 135a Railroad classification yard
- 136 Zone in which the new classification yard will be built
- 137 Barracks of the Military District; used to clothe inductees and give them short formal training before sending them to their locations
- 138 ZIMBRU oilmill; formerly VERONA Brothers
- 139 Municipal plant nursery
- 140 Small market for food
- 141 Gardens with monument to CATERINA TEODORIOU, heroine of the First World War
- 142 Pumping station to supply drinking water to the PROGRESUL Metallurgical Plant from the municipal water system
- 143 New houses for the personnel of Progresul; only one-story
- 144 IMP
- 145 SMIRDANU NOU (formerly GHECET) shipyard
- 146 Former Soviet military hospital; now empty; guarded by sailors
- 147 DINAMO machine shop

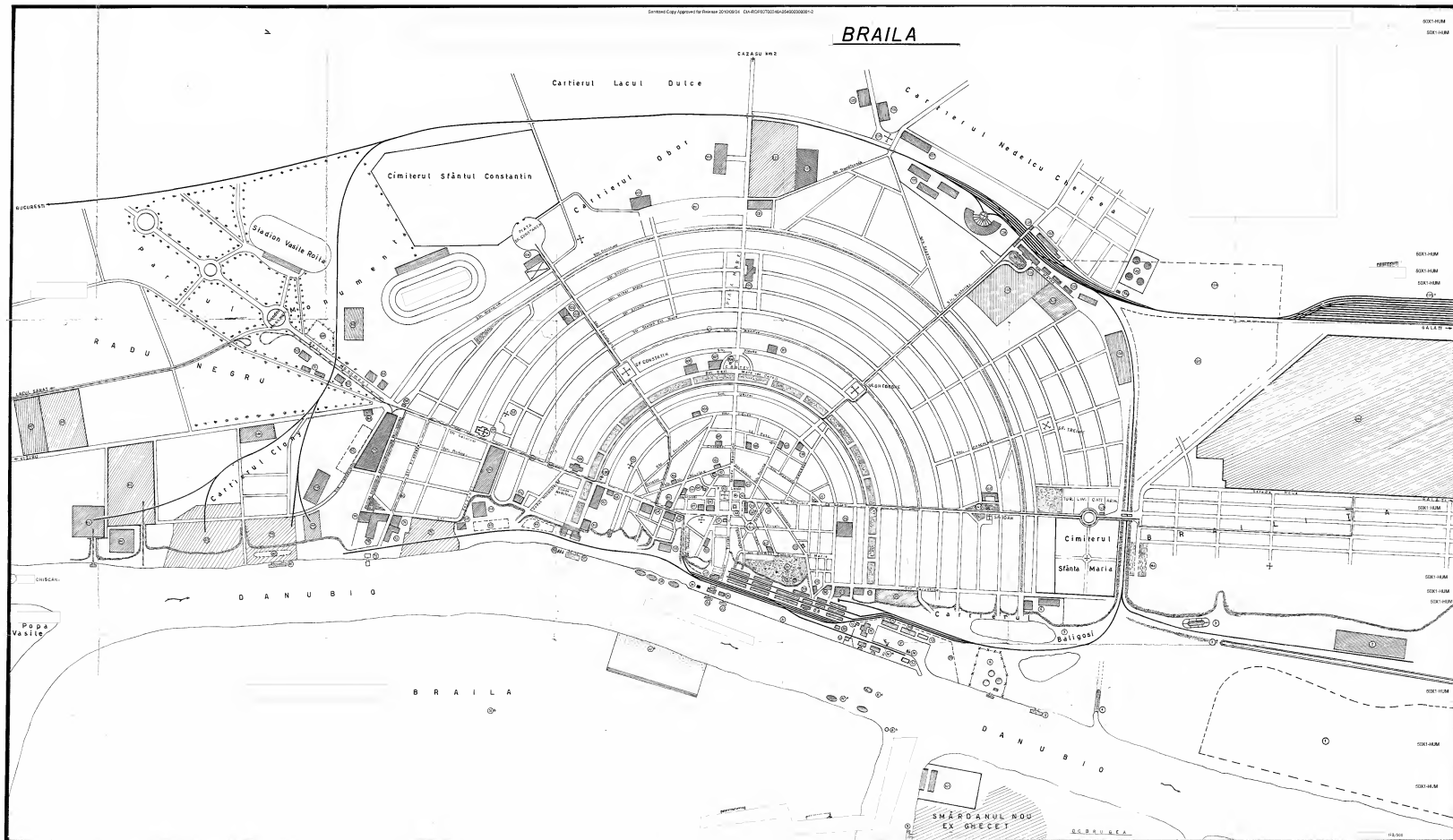
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- 8 -

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